

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5th, 1888

NUMBER 10

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock,
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.
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Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock a.m.,
and 7 o'clock p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a.m.
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THOMAS HOOVER, Missionary.

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carefully solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 5 a.m., arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:25, Entre
Rios 9:30 and Ilhabela (terminus) at 11:30 p.m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a.m., arrives at Barra do Piraí 8:15 and Cachoeira
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 10:15. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:00 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:45. Downward, train leaves Barra do Piraí at
11:45 a.m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) at 12:30 p.m., Porto Novo
at 12:00, Entre Rios at 1:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m., arrives at Barra
at 10:25, Entre Rios at 12:25 and Macaé (terminus) at 1:45.
At 6:50 p.m., S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
5:15 p.m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,
train leaves Macaé at 5:00 a.m., Cachoeira at 5:30
and Porto Novo at 5:50, arriving at Rio at 8:10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m., 3:15 and
5:00 p.m., first goes to Barra arriving at 8:30 p.m., second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m., and 3:55 p.m., and
third to Barra arriving at 7:30. Downward, trains leave Barra
Rio at 4:30 a.m., arriving at Barra at 5:17, and Rio at 3:50 p.m.
leave Barra at 4:30 a.m., arriving in Rio at 5:15 a.m., and
11:15 p.m., and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m., arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m., every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Downward,
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:30 p.m., every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:30 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:45
p.m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:45 p.m. Downward train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.,
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niluherly (Sant'Anna)
7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:45. Cadeiro (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 12:05. Return train leaves
Cadeiro at 1:15 and Nova Friburgo 1:27 a.m., arriving at
Niluherly 5:10 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niluherly at 5:15 p.m., and Nova Friburgo at
5 a.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 4, 6, and
8 p.m., on Sundays and holidays, and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m.
and at 2 and 5:30 p.m., on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Tratado Mau at 4 p.m., week days, and 7 p.m., Sundays
and holidays. Returning, train leaves Petropolis at 7:25 a.m.,
week days, and 4 p.m., Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 6:50 a.m.; downward (from Petropolis) 2:58
p.m., week days only.

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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Oli-
veiro.
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Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua
do Bandeira Veloso; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from
12 to 3 p.m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D., Edin., Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p.m., and
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10-12.

DEATH.

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10-15.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a sum-
mary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-
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154 Nassau Street, New York.

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Messrs. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5th, 1888.

THERE is probably no reasonable doubt as to the course which the new ministry is proposing to pursue in regard to the abolition of slavery, for it is known to be the fixed opinion of its most prominent members that immediate and unconditional emancipation is the only measure which can meet the urgent requirements of the country. It is not certain, of course, that the ministry can command the support of a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, but popular opinions are changing so rapidly in regard to the question that the most radical of measures may receive the heartiest support. Already many of the leading advocates of slavery and gradual emancipation, such as Senator Sinimbu, Moreira de Barros, Gavião Peixoto, and scores of influential planters outside of politics, have emancipated their slaves and made a successful beginning with free labor. These men will no longer stand in the way of emancipation. From present appearances, it is reasonably certain that the present year will see the end of legalized African slavery in Brazil. To secure this great object with the least possible friction, the friends of emancipation may yield to some project for the localization of labor, or some measure for an enforced time service, but the danger from any such act can not be very great for the simple reason that it will be largely inoperative. Brazil is too large and too sparsely settled to make it possible to enforce a general labor law against any one class. Then, too, the habits of undisturbed idleness into which three-fourths of the white, or free population of the empire have fallen, will make it difficult and unjust to legislate against similar habits on the part of the freedmen. We are not certain but that a general law against all vagrants and habitually idle persons, whether white or black, would produce good results, but it must be enforced rigidly and impartially or it will become an instrument of great injustice. Not only should the liberated slave be required to work, but every *agregado* on the plantations, and every loafer in the cities and towns, should be compelled to devote a good part of his time to some useful and productive occupation. There is no concealing the fact that the great majority of people in Brazil at the present moment are not producing even enough to support themselves decently. Thousands live upon the bounties of nature, while other thousands are mere parasites on those who have lands, professions, or business occupations. For a new country, Brazil has an unaccountably large number of beggars and

vagrants, a great proportion of whom are physically able to earn their own support. The maintenance of all these non-producers naturally falls, in some measure, upon those who work, thus adding unjustly to the burdens of taxation, self-support and public progress which they are bearing upon their shoulders. If emancipation is to add to these burdens, then hesitation will not be without a reasonable excuse. We do not believe, however, that a very large percentage of the freedmen will become vagrants, while such a number will perhaps be more than counterbalanced by the number of *agregados* who will now go to work on the plantations as free laborers. Thus far these people could not find regular employment for wages, nor would they have been willing to work in the fields like slaves. Now these artificial barriers are all down, and the number of free natives who will seek employment will probably more than meet all the losses in laborers through the withdrawal of vagrant freedmen. We do not see that the planters are incurring any great risks, consequently there can be no necessity for any special legislation for the localization of the freedmen.

THE excitement and indignation aroused by the recent disclosures in regard to the condition of the beggars' asylum are already beginning to wane, and in a very short time will be altogether forgotten. If our memory does not deceive us, a similar disclosure was made some three or four years ago, particularly in regard to the treatment of the indigent insane who were crowded into common rooms with others, or confined in unwholesome dens and left there to die in shameless neglect and destitution. There were a few indignant protests and denunciations, but the matter was soon hushed up and forgotten. In view of the fact that the ministers of justice, chiefs of police and other officials are accustomed to visit this public institution from time to time, on which occasions elegant lunches are always provided for them, it is certainly very singular that the destitution and misery in which the wretched inmates are living should have escaped their attention! We have heard no one accuse the director of the institution with deception, or cruelty, and yet one of two things is certain—either the quarters occupied by the beggars and insane were cleaned and garnished for the occasion to deceive the visiting officials, or these officials deliberately shut their eyes to the horrible condition of the place and thus made themselves parties to its scandalous management. We do not remember to have seen any complaints from the director in regard to a lack of means, or a lack of accommodation. Had he felt one particle of sympathy for the wretched beings consigned to his charge, he could have appealed to the government, and to the public through the press; and if neither effort brought the needed relief, he could have honorably resigned a charge so revolting to every sense of justice and humanity. We are ready to believe that this director and, perhaps, the police authorities were helpless in this matter, but they are certainly not guiltless, for they could have appealed to a charitable public for help. Even the money spent on those annual lunches would have gone far toward keeping the place more cleanly. Now, as to the administration of this asylum—what excuse can there be for the indescribably filthy condition in which it was found? Why could not the able-bodied vagrants sheltered there have been compelled to clean the rooms and grounds? Certainly they were not all sick and crippled; some of them assuredly could have used a broom and scrubbing brush! And they could certainly have been compelled

to wash themselves occasionally and use some degree of care in their personal habits. Nothing of this apparently was done. The old and young, the sick, crippled and well, the insane, idiotic and criminal, male and female, were all mixed together in common rooms, reeking with filth, and open to everything repulsive that degraded human beings can conceive. The imagination simply can not picture the horrors of such a place. And yet, all this has existed in this city, the capital of Brazil and residence of an Emperor widely celebrated for his wisdom, liberality and philanthropy! No wonder that the new minister of justice was horrified! And it is no matter for surprise that suitable places should at once have been offered for the children and insane confined within such unwholesome walls! It is not enough to point out that this so-called asylum is a burning disgrace to this city and to the government maintaining it; it is a disgrace also to a populace which can treat such an abuse so lightly and forget it so quickly!

THERE appears to be a very marked inconsistency on the part of our local contemporaries in regard to the ex-minister of finance. For something over two years we have been accustomed to see their columns filled with the praises of a man who had aspired to lift Brazil out of her financial difficulties by temporary expedients. Aided by the confidence extended by the City of London to anything bearing the label "conservative," he was able to float a foreign loan on unexpectedly favorable terms, and supported by a popular sentiment here to the effect that the internal obligations of the Treasury were earning too high a rate of interest, he was able to force a reduction on that rate from six to five per cent. Then, by combinations with bankers here and in London, who were glad to open a large credit for account of the Brazilian Treasury, he was able to keep out of the exchange market and thus prevent the usual lowering of rates when the government is known to be a buyer. In all these transactions there have been immediate benefits realized, and for these the minister has received lavish praise on every side. Attending circumstances were also in his favor. He took charge of the Treasury toward the close of an exceptionally bad year. The crops in the north had partially failed, and the customs receipts everywhere had been unusually small. Better crops, better prices, increased imports and increasing commercial and industrial activity everywhere, led to a largely increased revenue. All these circumstances contributed directly to the administrative reputation of the new minister, and our colleagues were not slow to burn incense before him. We could readily understand why importers, foreign companies and foreign holders of Brazilian internal securities, who had remittances abroad to make, should be delighted with the policy pursued; but looking beyond that to the ultimate results upon the Treasury and the country, we could not appreciate the position which the press and the people took.

The minister who, in times of peace, meets immediate engagements without resorting to extraordinary recourses, while at the same time reducing the obligations of the Treasury through economies and better fiscalization of the revenues, is justly entitled to be called a financier, but none of these things are placed to Sr. Belisario's credit. That he was so petted and encouraged while in power, to be so quickly abandoned when superseded, leads us to fear that our colleagues think more of the "pomp and circumstance" of the office, than of the principles upon which it should be administered. When Sr. Belisario was in power it was the fashion to sneer at

national banks and to advocate a great bank of issue. Now that the new minister is known to favor a national banking system, the admirers and friends of the Teixeira project are treading upon each other's toes in their anxiety to offer friendly suggestions and encouragement. No one now dreams of a great bank of issue. And, perhaps, we shall be quite as near the mark in saying that no one really knows what is wanted in the matter of free banks, nor why they are wanted.

To resume a discussion long since begun in these columns, if we may now take a brief adieu of Sr. Belisario, we may perhaps be permitted to enumerate the following as the bases for any new and comprehensive banking law: domestic exchanges, a medium for internal loans, a currency based on the credit of the nation, the encouragement of national industries and commercial enterprise. The Teixeira project covers a part of these, but not all. It will be something to stop the shipment of currency up and down the coast, thus preventing its dislocation and the consequent fluctuations of exchange caused by a scarcity of money. With established credit and a sufficient issue to meet the ordinary demands of trade, such a thing as a great and continued scarcity of currency in the leading cities of the country will be practically impossible. The costs of inland exchanges will also be very much reduced, which will be a beneficial result for the banks as well as for the public. As a medium for internal loans, these banks will occupy a very important and useful position. If their currency issues be based on an investment in government *apolicies*, then a very large loan will be made possible at the very outset, with the proceeds of which a considerable part of the empire's foreign indebtedness can be retired and interest remittances be stopped. This will have a steadying effect on foreign exchange rates. In the matter of the currency, it will afford means for an issue based on the funded obligations of the nation, and for an outstanding volume elastic in character and approximately equal at all times to the actual requirements of business. And as an instrument for the encouragement of industry and commerce, it will afford an opportunity for the investment of surplus capital, and employ its means to advance the interests of the people who are its patrons. Of course, all these features and results depend on intelligent administration and the liberal character of the laws and regulations governing them. There must be some judicious modifications in the existing stamp taxes so that a greater use of drafts will ensue, and there must be careful provisions made to prevent unwise investments, from which some of the existing banks have suffered severely. A good law, however, will not be enacted on the spur of the moment, and it would not be a bad policy therefore for our colleagues to take up the question for serious discussion before the opening of parliament.

THE cable announcement that steps have been taken at Washington to initiate commercial treaties with the countries of South and Central America is attracting considerable attention here in official circles and among those interested in the sugar industries of Brazil. We do not know what it is proposed to offer in the way of reciprocity, nor do we believe that the government itself has seriously considered that side of the negotiation. The desirability of securing a larger market for Brazilian sugar has for some time engaged the attention of sugar planters and merchants, and they have been looking to the United States as the one country where that market can

be found. Over a year ago an association was organized here in the interests of the sugar industry, and one of its declared objects was to secure the admission of Brazilian sugar into the United States under a more favorable rate of duty. In view of the existing state of trade between the two countries, in which the two principal products of Brazil, and others of secondary importance, are admitted into the United States free of duty, while almost every American product pays heavy duties here in Brazil, the purpose of this association certainly seemed a monumental piece of "cheek." We should not be sorry to see the duties on sugar largely reduced in the United States, for it is an article of consumption which ought to be made as cheap as possible. Brazil, however, has no right to ask such a reduction without offering a full equivalent for it, and the offer should be made voluntarily simply because of the obligations which this country is under to the United States for the abolition of duties on coffee, rubber, hides, horns, and various medicinal products of Brazilian forests. Were we writing for American readers we should certainly advocate the imposition of not less than half a cent a pound on coffee, not only as an easy way to raise a large revenue which might be taken off such articles as clothing, furniture, food products, implements of industry, etc., but also as a counterbalance for the heavy duties levied on American goods in Brazil. Until Brazil meets the advances already made by the United States, she has very slight grounds for asking further favors from that country, and should negotiations be opened for a commercial treaty she need not expect to secure one single favor beyond those already accorded unless she is prepared to offer substantial reciprocity. A reduction of duties on flour, lard, bacon, kerosene, rosin, lumber, hardware and cotton fabrics would not only be expected, but it would really be of material benefit to the Brazilian people, to whom the costs of living are disproportionate to the wages which they receive. Lower duties on such necessities of life would therefore be acceptable to Americans in the interests of trade, and beneficial to Brazilians in general because of the reduced prices which should follow. Such a treaty would therefore be reciprocally advantageous, and is the only one which it will be possible to consummate.

THE SLAVE POPULATION.

According to the official returns of the registry of slaves under the law of 28th September, 1885, which was closed on 31st March, 1887, but only just now compiled and published, the total slave population of the empire was then as follows, the enrollment of slaves between 60 and 65 years, who are held to obligatory service, having been made separately:

Province	Slaves registered	Sexagenarians
Amazonas	none	none
Pará	10,535	26
Maranhão	33,440	452
Piauí	8,970	39
Ceará	108	7
Rio Grande do Norte	3,167	7
Pernambuco	9,448	34
Alagoas	41,122	259
Sergipe	15,269	202
Bahia	16,875	204
Espirito Santo	76,838	1,001
Municipality of Rio de Janeiro	13,381	361
City of Janeiro [Province]	162,421	9,496
São Paulo	107,329	2,553
Paraná	3,513	10
Santa Catharina	4,927	10
Rio Grande do Sul	8,442	6
Minas Geraes	191,952	4,121
Goyaz	4,955	20
Mato Grosso	5,733	20

Total..... 723,419 18,946

In the table published it is stated that the province of Ceará has since liberated the 108 slaves held in the municipality of Milagres, and that the returns of sexagenarians are incomplete. In the 551 municipalities from which reports were received, there appear to have been 99,953 sexagenarians liberated by the provisions of the 1885 law, which number a full report would probably increase to nearly 100,000.

From the impetus subsequently given to emancipation in São Paulo it is probable that the slave population of the empire did not exceed 650,000 on the 31st of December last.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Ceará provincial assembly is convened for the 14th inst.

—The February receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 167,789\$418.

—The February receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 165,968\$813.

—The February export of rubber from Pará amounted to 1,501,937 kilograms.

—A provincial map of Alagoas is now in preparation and is to be printed in this city.

—Some 800 liberations of slaves are reported from the municipality of Diamantina, Minas Geraes.

—The city of Santa Catharina has been liberated from the incubus of slavery.

—The February receipts of the custom house at Uruguaiana, Rio Grande do Sul, amounted to 39,917\$687.

—It is said that the province of São Paulo has contracted a large loan through the Banco Internacional.

—It is reported that an interest guarantee has been conceded to a new central mine in Pernambuco.

—A pair of dogs was recently sold in Santos for 410\$. Santos people are extravagant. What kind of dogs are de raça?

—The January receipts of the Maranhão sub-treasury were 244,034\$451, against 213,728\$248 in the same month of last year.

—The *Diário de Santos*, after a brief suspension, has resumed publication. The *Diário* is one of the best among our provincial exchanges, and its reappearance is cordially welcomed.

—According to the *Provincia do Pará* there were 2,495 deaths in that city during the year 1887, of which 963 were minors. The deaths from malarial fevers numbered 270, yellow fever 107, beri-beri 256, and consumption 151.

—The *juiz de direito* of Onra Preto, Minas Geraes, has dismissed the accusation brought against the aldermen of that city by the president of the province. It now remains to be seen whether they will be reinstated in office, or not.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre on the 2nd inst. says that the province of Rio Grande do Sul has only 8,000 slaves left and that a movement is on foot to secure their immediate emancipation. Several municipalities are now entirely free.

—The *Diário*, of Rio Grande, says that in Pelotas corsets are sold for 1\$500 when the duties alone amount to 2\$000. It is a little puzzling, to be sure; but perhaps it is a bait to catch customers for dress goods!

—The president of São Paulo has vetoed the bill setting apart 70,000\$ for the Ypiranga lottery fund for the construction of an avenue out to the Ypiranga memorial. He thinks there will be none too much cash for the completion of the edifice under construction.

—The January and February receipts of the Parahyba custom house, compared with last year, were as follows:

January.....	88,051\$102	26,388\$935
February.....	91,312 790	20,722 918

—The February receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 124,388\$105, and of the provincial *recolheria* 115,280\$83. The provincial authorities also collected 39,622\$019 additional from the 3% surtax levied for the Amazonas company.

—A detachment of soldiers had to be dismissed at the Mogy-mirim railway station, on the 23rd ult., because of their being drunk and disorderly. Their arms were placed in charge of the conductor, to be delivered to them on their arrival in Campinas.

—The *Gazeta*, of Cananéia, São Paulo, relates that a landslide was caused at Guarakassola on the 18th ult. by digging a trench at the foot of a hill. Several persons were buried alive and some buildings destroyed. Up to the 22nd the bodies had not been found.

—The president of the province of S. Paulo has signed the law conceding a 15 years privilege for the steam navigation of the river Paranapecaba between Guaracy and the Jaramirim rapids. With a road from Taubaty to Guaracy communication will be established with S. Paulo.

—Petropolis, the home of the high life, was almost the scene of a row on the 24th ult. A theatrical squib was represented, but a tradesman of the town thought undue prominence had been given him, and the result was the manager and the author had to consume leeks.

—The exports from Bahia last year included 54,000 tons of sugar, 178,060 bags of coffee, 363 bales of cotton, 59,185 bags of cocoa, 2,085 rolls 6,417 mangotes and 285,502 bales of tobacco, 130,727 hides, 211 pipes of rum, 3,509 logs of rosewood and 3,058 barrels of tapicoca.

—The February receipts of the Pará custom house were 909,326\$516, against 725,750\$535 in the same month of last year and 680,336\$321 in 1886.

—Under the presidency of Barão do Rio Bonito the planters of the municipality of Valença, Rio de Janeiro, met on the 22nd ult. and declared their adherence to the recent immigration law passed by the provincial assembly. Parish committees were appointed to work in accordance with the law.

—The next senatorial election in Minas Geraes, which fills the last existing vacancy, is to be held on the 26th ult. The liberals have put forward the old ticket, composed of Carlos Affonso, Cesarino Alvim and Andrade Botelho. It does not seem to have occurred to a single mind in that province that a beaten horse is not the best one to contest a new race.

—As was to be expected Dr. Davino, the humanitarian slave-owner and doctor of Santa Maria Magdalena, was duly acquitted by a jury of his peers of the charge of having had four slaves thrashed to death. His overseer confessed to having thrashed the negroes, but the jury knew better and decided that neither the doctor, nor the overseer, had "hit a nigger". Who can deny the heauties of trial by jury?

—The annual report of the director of the Ypanema [state] iron works shows that the working expenses of that establishment last year amounted to 210,117\$478 while the actual receipts from sales were only 66,316\$000. The estimated total value of the year's production, however, was 211,073\$000. The staff employed numbers 210 persons, in addition to which 30 apprentices are receiving instruction in the various shops. The output for the year was 790 metric tons of pig iron. The director complains of the high railway tariffs, which prevent Ypanema iron from competing in Rio and Santos with the imported article.

—On the evening of the 20th ult. a man named Antonio de Paiva was shot in the public road, near Mogy-mirim, by the overseer of a planter named Antonio Leite do Canto. The latter says that a lot of unknown men invaded his plantation and that he was attacked by Paiva, in an attempt to escape from the premises. Paiva's companion, a man named Bilia, says that they were travelling in search of laborers, and that Paiva was shot during a halt to mend a saddle girth. This story is confirmed by other parties. As the victim and his companion were agents of Antonio Bento—the abolitionist leader of the province—the shooting may have been premeditated. The witnesses have all been carefully locked up, while the assassin is at large.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Traffic on the Paraná railway, interrupted by the recent rains, has been resumed, the damages not having been as great as at first reported.

—The railway heretofore known as the "Ramal Bananalense" has been taken over by private parties, and will hereafter be known as the Bananal railway.

—The São Paulo Railway Company has been authorized to build additional freight sheds in Santos, and to acquire a number of freight cars, to meet its increased traffic.

—The president of São Paulo has vetoed the bill, passed by the recent provincial assembly, granting a 40 years concession for a railway from Itapeva, on the Itatuna line, to Santos.

—The construction of the narrow-gauge Descalvados railway, of Belém do Descalvado, São Paulo, has been undertaken by Engineers Redondo and Fomni, who have agreed to have it ready for traffic in September next.

—The annual report of the Paulista company shows that the total receipts for the half year ending 31st December last were 1,393,070\$770, of which 249,637\$930 were from passengers. The number of passengers carried was 121,478, while the freight traffic reached 64,544 tons.

—An accident occurred on the Onra Preto branch of the D. Pedro II line on the 2nd inst., resulting in the instant killing of three laborers and wounding six. It was caused by a loaded car getting loose on a down grade, in the operation of switching it to the main track by hand, and then colliding with a hand truck carrying laborers.

—The recently organized Sapucahy railway is said to have contracted with Krupp's agent for the fixed and telegraph material. We are surprised to see this, but perhaps English railway suppliers have their own reasons for passing the contract. It can hardly be attributed to lack of energy, or enterprise.

—The São Paulo provincial government has granted a 50 years concession to Albert Kuhlmann for a single-rail, elevated railway in Rua de S. João, São Paulo, between Rua de S. Bento and a point near the Largo do Paysandu. The projected line crosses a considerable ravine, or valley, whose inclines can not be used for street railways.

—The São Paulo tramway line carried 1,558,844 paying passengers and 73,175 "deadheads" during the year 1887. The total receipts were 352,436\$165. The total extension of this company's lines now reaches 25¼ kilometres.

—We may extract from the balance sheet of the Bahia and Minas railway, up to 31st December last, the following items:

Cost of the Bahia section, 142.4 kilometres.....	1,813,000\$000
do Minas do, 20 kilometres.....	6,000,000 000
Surveys in Minas.....	358,800 000
Property (real estate?).....	7,452,160 000
And on the other side:	
Capital, paid up.....	1,813,000\$000
Debt.....	6,000,000 000
Subvention from prov. Bahia.....	3,719,143 040
F. P. Mayrink (president of the company).....	1,609,609 414
Obligations to pay.....	74,120 879
Traffic.....	144,644 500
Profit and loss.....	

The auditors consider the position of the road favorable, for the balance of 1886 was only 28,557\$130, which increased in 1887 to 78,505\$944. When the line reaches the equatorial zone of northern Minas the result is expected to be still more favorable.

COFFEE NOTES

—A supplement of the *Indische Mercur* gives among other statistics the following figures regarding the coffee markets of the world for the last 10 years. The figures are in bags of 60 kilos:

Years	Imports	Deliveries	Stocks	Totals	Prices in Holland.
1878	5,488,000	2,431,800	5,688,800	13,608,600	54.47, 49.45, 49.40, 49.35, 49.30, 49.25, 49.20, 49.15, 49.10, 49.05, 49.00, 48.95, 48.90, 48.85, 48.80, 48.75, 48.70, 48.65, 48.60, 48.55, 48.50, 48.45, 48.40, 48.35, 48.30, 48.25, 48.20, 48.15, 48.10, 48.05, 48.00, 47.95, 47.90, 47.85, 47.80, 47.75, 47.70, 47.65, 47.60, 47.55, 47.50, 47.45, 47.40, 47.35, 47.30, 47.25, 47.20, 47.15, 47.10, 47.05, 47.00, 46.95, 46.90, 46.85, 46.80, 46.75, 46.70, 46.65, 46.60, 46.55, 46.50, 46.45, 46.40, 46.35, 46.30, 46.25, 46.20, 46.15, 46.10, 46.05, 46.00, 45.95, 45.90, 45.85, 45.80, 45.75, 45.70, 45.65, 45.60, 45.55, 45.50, 45.45, 45.40, 45.35, 45.30, 45.25, 45.20, 45.15, 45.10, 45.05, 45.00, 44.95, 44.90, 44.85, 44.80, 44.75, 44.70, 44.65, 44.60, 44.55, 44.50, 44.45, 44.40, 44.35, 44.30, 44.25, 44.20, 44.15, 44.10, 44.05, 44.00, 43.95, 43.90, 43.85, 43.80, 43.75, 43.70, 43.65, 43.60, 43.55, 43.50, 43.45, 43.40, 43.35, 43.30, 43.25, 43.20, 43.15, 43.10, 43.05, 43.00, 42.95, 42.90, 42.85, 42.80, 42.75, 42.70, 42.65, 42.60, 42.55, 42.50, 42.45, 42.40, 42.35, 42.30, 42.25, 42.20, 42.15, 42.10, 42.05, 42.00, 41.95, 41.90, 41.85, 41.80, 41.75, 41.70, 41.65, 41.60, 41.55, 41.50, 41.45, 41.40, 41.35, 41.30, 41.25, 41.20, 41.15, 41.10, 41.05, 41.00, 40.95, 40.90, 40.85, 40.80, 40.75, 40.70, 40.65, 40.60, 40.55, 40.50, 40.45, 40.40, 40.35, 40.30, 40.25, 40.20, 40.15, 40.10, 40.05, 40.00, 39.95, 39.90, 39.85, 39.80, 39.75, 39.70, 39.65, 39.60, 39.55, 39.50, 39.45, 39.40, 39.35, 39.30, 39.25, 39.20, 39.15, 39.10, 39.05, 39.00, 38.95, 38.90, 38.85, 38.80, 38.75, 38.70, 38.65, 38.60, 38.55, 38.50, 38.45, 38.40, 38.35, 38.30, 38.25, 38.20, 38.15, 38.10, 38.05, 38.00, 37.95, 37.90, 37.85, 37.80, 37.75, 37.70, 37.65, 37.60, 37.55, 37.50, 37.45, 37.40, 37.35, 37.30, 37.25, 37.20, 37.15, 37.10, 37.05, 37.00, 36.95, 36.90, 36.85, 36.80, 36.75, 36.70, 36.65, 36.60, 36.55, 36.50, 36.45, 36.40, 36.35, 36.30, 36.25, 36.20, 36.15, 36.10, 36.05, 36.00, 35.95, 35.90, 35.85, 35.80, 35.75, 35.70, 35.65, 35.60, 35.55, 35.50, 35.45, 35.40, 35.35, 35.30, 35.25, 35.20, 35.15, 35.10, 35.05, 35.00, 34.95, 34.90, 34.85, 34.80, 34.75, 34.70, 34.65, 34.60, 34.55, 34.50, 34.45, 34.40, 34.35, 34.30, 34.25, 34.20, 34.15, 34.10, 34.05, 34.00, 33.95, 33.90, 33.85, 33.80, 33.75, 33.70, 33.65, 33.60, 33.55, 33.50, 33.45, 33.40, 33.35, 33.30, 33.25, 33.20, 33.15, 33.10, 33.05, 33.00, 32.95, 32.90, 32.85, 32.80, 32.75, 32.70, 32.65, 32.60, 32.55, 32.50, 32.45, 32.40, 32.35, 32.30, 32.25, 32.20, 32.15, 32.10, 32.05, 32.00, 31.95, 31.90, 31.85, 31.80, 31.75, 31.70, 31.65, 31.60, 31.55, 31.50, 31.45, 31.40, 31.35, 31.30, 31.25, 31.20, 31.15, 31.10, 31.05, 31.00, 30.95, 30.90, 30.85, 30.80, 30.75, 30.70, 30.65, 30.60, 30.55, 30.50, 30.45, 30.40, 30.35, 30.30, 30.25, 30.20, 30.15, 30.10, 30.05, 30.00, 29.95, 29.90, 29.85, 29.80, 29.75, 29.70, 29.65, 29.60, 29.55, 29.50, 29.45, 29.40, 29.35, 29.30, 29.25, 29.20, 29.15, 29.10, 29.05, 29.00, 28.95, 28.90, 28.85, 28.80, 28.75, 28.70, 28.65, 28.60, 28.55, 28.50, 28.45, 28.40, 28.35, 28.30, 28.25, 28.20, 28.15, 28.10, 28.05, 28.00, 27.95, 27.90, 27.85, 27.80, 27.75, 27.70, 27.65, 27.60, 27.55, 27.50, 27.45, 27.40, 27.35, 27.30, 27.25, 27.20, 27.15, 27.10, 27.05, 27.00, 26.95, 26.90, 26.85, 26.80, 26.75, 26.70, 26.65, 26.60, 26.55, 26.50, 26.45, 26.40, 26.35, 26.30, 26.25, 26.20, 26.15, 26.10, 26.05, 26.00, 25.95, 25.90, 25.85, 25.80, 25.75, 25.70, 25.65, 25.60, 25.55, 25.50, 25.45, 25.40, 25.35, 25.30, 25.25, 25.20, 25.15, 25.10, 25.05, 25.00, 24.95, 24.90, 24.85, 24.80, 24.75, 24.70, 24.65, 24.60, 24.55, 24.50, 24.45, 24.40, 24.35, 24.30, 24.25, 24.20, 24.15, 24.10, 24.05, 24.00, 23.95, 23.90, 23.85, 23.80, 23.75, 23.70, 23.65, 23.60, 23.55, 23.50, 23.45, 23.40, 23.35, 23.30, 23.25, 23.20, 23.15, 23.10, 23.05, 23.00, 22.95, 22.90, 22.85, 22.80, 22.75, 22.70, 22.65, 22.60, 22.55, 22.50, 22.45, 22.40, 22.35, 22.30, 22.25, 22.20, 22.15, 22.10, 22.05, 22.00, 21.95, 21.90, 21.85, 21.80, 21.75, 21.70, 21.65, 21.60, 21.55, 21.50, 21.45, 21.40, 21.35, 21.30, 21.25, 21.20, 21.15, 21.10, 21.05, 21.00, 20.95, 20.90, 20.85, 20.80, 20.75, 20.70, 20.65, 20.60, 20.55, 20.50, 20.45, 20.40, 20.35, 20.30, 20.25, 20.20, 20.15, 20.10, 20.05, 20.00, 19.95, 19.90, 19.85, 19.80, 19.75, 19.70, 19.65, 19.60, 19.55, 19.50, 19.45, 19.40, 19.35, 19.30, 19.25, 19.20, 19.15, 19.10, 19.05, 19.00, 18.95, 18.90, 18.85, 18.80, 18.75, 18.70, 18.65, 18.60, 18.55, 18.50, 18.45, 18.40, 18.35, 18.30, 18.25, 18.20, 18.15, 18.10, 18.05, 18.00, 17.95, 17.90, 17.85, 17.80, 17.75, 17.70, 17.65, 17.60, 17.55, 17.50, 17.45, 17.40, 17.35, 17.30, 17.25, 17.20, 17.15, 17.10, 17.05, 17.00, 16.95, 16.90, 16.85, 16.80, 16.75, 16.70, 16.65, 16.60, 16.55, 16.50, 16.45, 16.40, 16.35, 16.30, 16.25, 16.20, 16.15, 16.10, 16.05, 16.00, 15.95, 15.90, 15.85, 15.80, 15.75, 15.70, 15.65, 15.60, 15.55, 15.50, 15.45, 15.40, 15.35, 15.30, 15.25, 15.20, 15.15, 15.10, 15.05, 15.00, 14.95, 14.90, 14.85, 14.80, 14.75, 14.70, 14.65, 14.60, 14.55, 14.50, 14.45, 14.40, 14.35, 14.30, 14.25, 14.20, 14.15, 14.10, 14.05, 14.00, 13.95, 13.90, 13.85, 13.80, 13.75, 13.70, 13.65, 13.60, 13.55, 13.50, 13.45, 13.40, 13.35, 13.30, 13.25, 13.20, 13.15, 13.10, 13.05, 13.00, 12.95, 12.90, 12.85, 12.80, 12.75, 12.70, 12.65, 12.60, 12.55, 12.50, 12.45, 12.40, 12.35, 12.30, 12.25, 12.20, 12.15, 12.10, 12.05, 12.00, 11.95, 11.90, 11.85, 11.80, 11.75, 11.70, 11.65, 11.60, 11.55, 11.50, 11.45, 11.40, 11.35, 11.30, 11.25, 11.20, 11.15, 11.10, 11.05, 11.00, 10.95, 10.90, 10.85, 10.80, 10.75, 10.70, 10.65, 10.60, 10.55, 10.50, 10.45, 10.40, 10.35, 10.30, 10.25, 10.20, 10.15, 10.10, 10.05, 10.00, 9.95, 9.90, 9.85, 9.80, 9.75, 9.70, 9.65, 9.60, 9.55, 9.50, 9.45, 9.40, 9.35, 9.30, 9.25, 9.20, 9.15, 9.10, 9.05, 9.00, 8.95, 8.90, 8.85, 8.80, 8.75, 8.70, 8.65, 8.60, 8.55, 8.50, 8.45, 8.40, 8.35, 8.30, 8.25, 8.20, 8.15, 8.10, 8.05, 8.00, 7.95, 7.9

—The *Ceylon Observer* of Feb. 14th states that the export of coffee in 1887 was 181,910 cwt. against 179,210 in 1886, an increase of 2,700 cwt. Values however were smartly advanced, for the export of 1886 was estimated at 7,963,995 rupees while that of 1887 was estimated at 11,582,852 rupees.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* in an article published on the 27th ult., estimates that one-third of the coming coffee crop is to be lost through the emancipation of slaves. It is a serious question and is not one to be based on planter's reports. We presume the *Jornal* has taken measures to verify its statement, but would counsel several grains of salt.

—If the president of the "Commercio and Lavours" company is correctly reported, his remarks at the meeting held on the 17th ult., are worthy of note. The directors, in common with most people engaged in the trade, were persuaded that prices were bound upwards, but foreign speculators "knocked the bottom" out of their persuasion. It was decided however to hold on to their stock, with the result that a loss of 282,000\$ on the 4th February had increased to 423,000\$ on the 29th of the same month. The company was organized in 1875, since when on a capital of 750,000\$, profits had been divided to the amount of 1,625,000\$, which shows that coffee packing is lucrative. The manager agreed with the president as to the advisability of organizing a new company which he considers "would be advantageous to the shareholders, necessary to commerce and beneficent to agriculture." With commendable modesty he does not include the manager among the benefited.

LOCAL NOTES

—The total number of immigrants arriving in this empire during the calendar year 1887 was 54,980.

—The Emperor is reported to have promised the moral support of Brazil for the Paris exposition of next year.

—A foundling was deposited at the door of one of the daily papers on the night of the 28th ult. He should be made a "printer's devil."

—The minister of finance has authorized the national printing office to publish a compilation of the laws on slaveholding.

—A philanthropist recently sent a present of lime juice to the Misericordia hospital, but quite overlooked the necessary sugar, old Tom and soda-water.

—The Princess Regent has issued a general pardon to all naval deserters, 1st and 2nd classes simple desertion, who present themselves to the authorities within a period of two months.

—A local colleague welcomes a friend whose name is João de Campos Navarro de Andrade Du Pin Calmon da Silva Cabral Arraiju Vianna. The rest of the name will no doubt be published in a future number.

—The Argentine government has approved a contract with the River Plate, Brazil and United States Direct Telegraph Co. for telegraph and telephone service between Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Brazil.

—The minister of justice visited the Exchange on the 27th ult. and a daily colleague reports that he remained three-quarters of an hour contemplating a picture, in which II. Ex. is represented as distributing alms to lepers.

—The public gas bill of this city last year was 590,322\$948, and of the public departments 106,576\$016. The gas company received for private lighting a total sum of 1,348,781\$519, the average price being 229.8 reis per cubic metre.

—It is reported that the military works of the province of Goyaz have been entrusted to the supervision of Engineer Soares. This will be good news to the "South and Central American Immigration League." We shall hope to hear that a good lantern is to be added to his equipment.

—The number of immigrants received at the Ilha das Flores *hospedaria* during 1887 was 18,834, or 6,333 more than in 1886. The average time spent there by the immigrants was 2.925 days each, and the average expense with each was 2\$980.

—That Portuguese duel on the 3rd ult. was delicious. It only took fifteen seconds to decide the matter, during which time one duellist got a split nose and a wounded lip and the other had a broken head. The duellists kissed and made friends after the fight.

—The city of Petropolis was declared free from slavery on the 1st inst.—and it was not an "April fool" event either. It is said that about 25,000\$ was expended to secure this result, a great part of which was raised through the efforts and influence of the Princess Regent herself. A telegram was sent to the Emperor on the 2nd announcing the happy event.

—Barão de Itajuba, Brazilian minister at Washington, has been removed to the legation in Rome.

—A recent title here is Lord Strong Room (*Barão de Casa Forte*). What can we be coming to?

—On the 26th a matting manufactory was inaugurated. The establishment has a capacity of 50 looms, but only 11 are worked for the present.

—By a curious coincidence the anniversary of swearing at the Constitution of the Empire, and the entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem fell on the same day this year.

—An unfortunate young man died in this city on the 24th, or 25th ult. He was bitten by a snake at Cascadura and died of yellow fever at the Misericordia hospital. Curious combination.

—Telegrams recently received here advise that the steamer *Alagoinha*, built for the Brasileira navigation company, made a very satisfactory trial trip on the 24th ult. The new steamer is expected here early in April.

—The minister of empire proposes to execute the works necessary for the improvement of the Lagoa de Rodrigo de Freitas in accordance with the plans of the sanitary commission, and will call for tenders for their execution.

—A French deputy has discovered gunpowder. He proposes that members of the government should not have seats in the Chambers. The advisability of this was decided in the United States some 100 years ago.

—The two Pernambuco merchants who were indicted for presenting called-in notes, taken from the wreck of the str. *Bahia*, were acquitted by the jury on the 25th ult. They will probably be again tried, as the judge appealed.

—The minister of agriculture wants the insurance companies to contribute for the fund destined to the relief of firemen injured in discharging their duties. A meeting was held on the 23rd ult. and there seems little doubt that the companies will "chip in."

—Although we rarely have any fires here, the periodical excitement is upon us in regard to the safety of our theatres. To meet the most exacting wish, we would suggest that our theatres be left open on all sides, and that the stage be placed in the middle. Smokers should be enclosed in a sheet-iron box during the process of fumigation.

—Visconde de Santa Cruz does not admire the female form as portrayed by classic sculptors, and has presented 20 pairs of corsets to the Female Orphans' Asylum of the Lovers of Instruction society. Now let another philanthropist present 20 "bustles" and yet another an equal quantity of "form improvers" and the orphans will be fully equipped.

—In preparing a rabbit skin on the 20th ult. the director of the Pastern Institute in this city accidentally wounded the index finger of his right hand. He at once took the remedies prescribed against hydrophobia. If he escapes the disease, the treatment followed will be considered an established success.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the "sculptor" Bernardelli to put a decorative figure on that woe-begone pedestal in the Largo do Valadouro, Catete. It was first suggested to stick Buarque de Macedo up there, but some carpenter suggested that a similarity might be found with the famous Brussels fountain.

—It would almost appear that the Club Benjamin—we mean Beethoven—has taken over the part of the Lord Mayor's banquet in London. The admiring members of the Beethoven club gave the minister of justice a chance of announcing his views on the 24th. We are likely to be enrolled under a most acceptable flag.

—We have rare opportunities to peruse our religious colleague, *O Apostolo*, therefore the remarks on snow published on the 23rd ult. are refreshing. The *Apostolo* says: "As to domestic use, snow is employed warm, just like ice, to cool drinks, without, however, adding anything to the qualities of these." We fear *O Apostolo* has mixed up "hot with" and "cold without."

—We were very much surprised, a few days since, to see a professional beggar breakfasting on shrimp pies in the Becco dos Baileiros. That probably accounts for the air of scorn and disgust with which they sometimes receive plain bread and meat. Perhaps the time will yet come when those who earn their bread and meat will have to eat on the curbstone, while our masters, the beggars, will dine luxuriously at the Globo and Londres.

—The minister of justice has commissioned Dr. Ruy Barbosa to prepare a project for the rehabilitation of innocent persons who have been condemned by the courts, and for doing justice to their memory when dead. Very good! But would it not be quite as well to do something toward securing the condemnation and punishment of recognized criminals, like a former cashier of one of our banks, who have found means to escape even the most trivial sentence?

—The minister of justice has called upon the judges of the "absentees" courts for a statement of the values received from arrested persons, with names and dates, during the last three years. The practice of cleaning out the pockets of prisoners and keeping the proceeds, promises to be checked. It will not be surprising to hear that nothing is ever returned.

—The minister of marine has issued orders that the seamen who are filling out sentences on board naval vessels shall be allowed a ration of wine. This is as it should be. It has long been cause for deep anxiety that these poor fellows should be deprived of their grog as well as their liberty. Now let the minister order "plum duff" for them every day, and the dread of punishment will be no longer an unfeeling restraint on their buoyant spirits.

—It is to be regretted that the design of the new 300 reis postage stamp was not adopted for that of 100 reis, simply to familiarize the youth of the country with new artistic conceptions. The stamp has a border similar to those of other denominations in use, but the centre contains a startling copy of the "southern cross" done up in five huge stars, closely crowded together, on a fabled violet background.

—A fatal accident occurred in Rua da Alfandega on the afternoon of the 2nd inst., resulting in the death of Dr. Sexostis Sylvio de Moraes Sarmiento, *juiz de direito* of the *comarca* of Oeiras. He had been making some purchases in a shop, and on stepping out fell over some articles in the doorway into the street and under the wheels of a heavy coffee cart. His head was crushed, causing instantaneous death.

—The minister of finance has instructed the custom house authorities, under date of the 24th ult., that they are to "always observe the rules of Art. 14 of the preliminary provisions" of the tariff, to the end that the practice shall be continued of allowing 10% abatement on fabrics manufactured from cotton and wool mixed, which are provided for in that article. It would be curious to know what authority the customs officials had for suspending the abatement.

—*El Globo*, our esteemed Argentine contemporary, on the 21st ult. publishes a telegram from Rio of that date which gives us the news that the *Jornal* and *Paiz* had been alarmed by the recent organization of the Argentine army. As Brazil can not prepare a land force, the empire was reported to be preparing its squadron for sea. We do not venture to say whether our two local colleagues were frightened, or not, but we will be something unmentionable if we were.

—On the 23rd ult. a man went fishing with dynamite bombs, one of which exploded in his hand and so seriously injured him that within a short time he was a corpse. It may seem inhuman, but we really can feel no regrets for this occurrence, which is the second within a short time that has been noticed here. The use of dynamite is illegal and brutal, and we should not be sorry to see every person employing it in fish killing "hoist by his own petard."

—Portuguese papers state that the priorate of the church of Santo Antonio dos Capuchinhos in Rome is vacant. The salary is not large, but the dignities annexed to the position are considerable. The prior has the title of *Dum.* in itself a consideration; then he can wear his mitre even in the presence of the Pope. He may use white mules and have noblemen as his squires; he may use a coat of arms and be "incensed" by a cardinal deacon. Unfortunately the Portuguese government proposes to reform these privileges.

—The *Jornal* has taken up the cudgels for the students of the Imperial Conservatory of Music who have been refused free passes by the selfish tramway directors of this city. The directors consider music as a luxury, and its devotees should therefore not be entitled to charity. However that may be, we are in favor of charity! Not only would we require free passes for public officials, letter carriers, policemen, the servants and friends of government officials, the aldermen and their families, immigrants, school children and the editors of the leading daily papers, but we would exact them for the military and naval cadets whose time is largely taken up in street duties, the students of the Polytechnic and Medical schools, the members of the Engineering and Beethoven clubs, the fraternity of beggars and all the members of brotherhoods and sisterhoods engaged in charitable work, all the reporters of the daily papers and the editors of foreign papers, sewing girls and clerks on small salaries, sea-bathers, visiting statesmen, editors not otherwise enumerated, nurses, indigent *fleurbaeys*, employés of the telephone company, collectors of bad debts, laundresses when in company with a bundle of soiled clothing, journalists of all grades and classes, members of the cabinet with their families, and all persons not herein enumerated who can show proofs that they are engaged in earning their own living, or helping to spend another's.

—The appointment is announced of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co. as agents of the Marine Insurance Co., in this city.

—The 1887 receipts of the municipal council of this city amounted to 1,404,078\$506, and the expenditures to 1,401,928\$015.

—There were 4,375 immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of February. The departures for foreign ports in the same month were 479.

—Among the arrivals by the Royal Mail steamer *Neva* on the 29th ult. was Mr. E. W. May, who comes out to take charge of the steamer business for the new agents, Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co.

—The Sociedade Central de Imigração of this city reports the March immigrant arrivals at 8,870 for Santos and 3,648 for Rio de Janeiro—a total of 12,518.

—A new brewery was opened in Rua Visconde de Siqueira on the 4th inst., by Messrs. Williger & Co. Their product will be known as "Brahma" beer, of which the brewery has a capacity of turning out 18,000 bottles a day.

—The government has granted nine months more for the laying of the D. Pedro II Co's. cable to the Brazilian coast. We should very much like to see this company do something besides petitioning for extensions of time.

—The regulations for a meteorological bureau have at last been prepared, and Lieut. Adolpho Pereira Pinheiro has been appointed director. We shall now be correctly informed which way the wind blew and whether it was cloudy yesterday, or not.

—The director-general of the Museu Nacional has just taken the trouble to inform the public that he is going to open his doors for public Sunday exhibitions in a very short time. Our friends, however, need not get excited over the proximity of this event.

—The purpose of the "Baronial Bank"—as the Banco Agricola is called, because its directors are all *futheiros*—to introduce a large number of immigrants, is arousing considerable enthusiasm in its behalf. It is needless to add, perhaps, that the directors are nearly all planters.

—At a session of the municipal council on the 27th ult., the president stated that, if not otherwise instructed, he would call the attention of the government to the bad service of the present gas company, the gas being much inferior to that supplied by the English company and the pressure being insufficient for the number of lanterns in use.

—The tariff bill now before the United States Congress proposes a reduction in the duties on sugar of 21 to 22 per cent. The limit for low grade sugars is raised from No. 13 to No. 16 Dutch standard, and the proposed duty is 1 15-100 cents a pound, with an increase of 3-100 of a cent per pound for each degree above 75° polariscope test.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of to-day discusses the abuses practised in the driving of vehicles of various kinds through the streets, and asks the minister of justice to take the matter in hand. It is certainly full time that something were done. In addition to a prohibition against fast driving through the streets, we would suggest that driving on the sidewalks be also prohibited.

—When a planter wants some foreign laborers on his plantation all he has to do is to petition the minister of agriculture for permission to introduce a specified number of families of colonists. The minister grants permission in conformity with the law of 1885, and the planter then either sends for the colonists, or procures them through certain intermediaries. When the colonists arrive, the government receives them, cares for them for a period not exceeding eight days, and then sends them up to their destination—all without cost either to the colonist or to the planter. And then when they are properly settled on the plantation, the government generously pays the amount of their passage money to Brazil. Paternal, certainly!

—"How not to do it" was beautifully illustrated the other day in a transaction between the municipal council and the telephone company. The latter received permission to put up a number of tubular posts, one of which was marked for the Travessa do Ovidor, one of the narrowest and most used streets in the city. When the pavement was opened for the foundations, complaint was at once made of the obstruction and the *Jornal*, who receives its paper at this point, appealed to the council to stop the work. No attention was paid to this, and the work went on. Finally the *Jornal* spoke of it a third time and threatened to appeal to the minister of agriculture, when the vice-president of the council came around and embargoed the work. The company by that time had finished the foundations of the post and had expended a considerable sum of money on it. The question is now under negotiation. The post should never have been located there, in the first place.

Frage	United States	Europe	Other
Mar. 19	Medanmen And str Sachet...	8,450	
20	London Br str Elbe	1,550	
21	Antwerp do	1,550	
22	Manilla do	466	
23	London Br str Leek	7,500	
24	Hamburg Ger str Valparaiso	2,500	
25	Hove Fr str Villa San Pedro	2,500	
26	Antwerp Ger str Ruyter	4,750	
27	Bordeaux Fr str Equator	40	
28	Antwerp Br str Leek	5,550	
29	Hamburg Ger str Cord	5,550	

Frage	United States	Europe	Other
Mar. 31	River Plate Br str Nova	5,750	
31	Valparaiso do	100	

The foreign clearances in March were divided as follows:

United States	Europe	Other
12,000 bags	1,618	8,000
60,000	1,500	1,500
10,000	1,500	1,500

Receipts for the past twelve days have averaged 3,600 bags per day, against 6,000 for the preceding nine days. The daily average during March was:

United States	Europe	Other
5,400	1,500	1,500
5,400	1,500	1,500
5,400	1,500	1,500
5,400	1,500	1,500
5,400	1,500	1,500
5,400	1,500	1,500
5,400	1,500	1,500
5,400	1,500	1,500
5,400	1,500	1,500
5,400	1,500	1,500

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Washed	per 10 kilos	per arroba
Superior	4,500	75,000
Good first	4,500	75,000
Regular first	4,500	75,000
Ordinary first	4,500	75,000
Good second	4,500	75,000
Ordinary second	4,500	75,000
Good third	4,500	75,000
Ordinary third	4,500	75,000
Good fourth	4,500	75,000
Ordinary fourth	4,500	75,000
Good fifth	4,500	75,000
Ordinary fifth	4,500	75,000

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 70,000 bags by one broker, 60,000 by another and 75,000 by yet a third. Of this last estimate 20,000 bags were said to be in the first hands and 40,000 in second hands, that is, not yet shipped.

Vessels loading and to load, bags.

Vessel	Destination	Days
New York Br str Vandyke	London	23,000
do do do do	London	15,000
Baltimore Amer br D. P. de la H.	London	15,000
do do do do	London	15,000
New Orleans Br str Dalton	London	10,000
Hamburg Ger str Tynia	London	2,000
do do do do	London	9,000
Hove Fr str Ville de Pernambuco	London	3,000
Trieste Port str John & Albert	London	2,000
Genoa Ital str Vittoria	London	1,600
Mediterranean Fr str Savon	London	1,300
Cape Town Amer br Wm. Phillips	London	2,500
Port Natal Swed lug Nantius	London	2,500
Port Elizabeth Ger lug Alenanna	London	2,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Shipments	Stock	Clearances	Average price	Ordinary at per arroba
15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

Imports.

There has been a very fair movement reported since our last issue. Receipts of coffee have been moderate and although the market is reported to have somewhat modified this view, at the close the market was reported firm. Of pine we have received a cargo of Pick and two lots of White; the first was on order, and a part the last also. Kerosene has become rather flat under large receipts and had shows little change as stocks continue heavy. The other articles show nothing, if any changes.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Cashier, from United States:

Grain, from United States:

Produce, from River Plate:

Grain, from River Plate:

Produce, from River Plate:

Grain, from River Plate:

Produce, from River Plate:

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Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during nine months of crop-year.

Destination	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	8,336,666	1,150,170	1,417,719
Baltimore	50,500	39,777	35,082
Hampden Roads & Co.	...	...	...
Sandy Hook Co.	...	...	...
Richmond	...	...	...
Charleston	...	...	...
Savannah	...	...	...
Mobile	...	...	...
New Orleans	...	...	...
Galveston	...	...	...
Port Eads & Co.	...	...	...
Total	1,000,206	1,560,550	2,112,785

Destination	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
Europe
Channel & Co.
Hove
Antwerp
North of Europe & Baltic
England
Bordeaux
Le Havre
Gibraltar & Co.
Portugal
Mediterranean
Total	329,548	883,924	922,926

Canada.

Cape of Good Hope.

River Plate & West Coast.

River Plate & West Coast.

River Plate & West Coast.

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Spruce Pine.—No receipts last month against 250,000 feet in March, 1887. There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts last month nor in the same month last year. We are informed that nothing is doing.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 15,000 cases per Therese and 20,000 cases per Catalina from New York. Brokers report the market weak at \$5.00 per case, and with lower quotations probable. Last month our receipts were 55,000 cases, against 45,000 cases in March, 1887.

Lard.—The Catalina brought 100 kegs. Stocks here are still very large and quotations to-day are 30¢-35¢. per lb. 25 to 30¢; market flat. Receipts in March were 6,000 kegs, against 1,761 packages for the same month last year.

Cord.—Receipts, all to dealers or companies, have been:

Destination	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States
Baltimore
Hampden Roads & Co.
Sandy Hook Co.
Richmond
Charleston
Savannah
Mobile
New Orleans
Galveston
Port Eads & Co.
Total	1,000,206	1,560,550	2,112,785

Receipts last month were 15,000 cases all British, against 28,000 in March, 1887.

Comment.—Receipts 600 lbs. from Antwerp per Vega and we may still quote, British 65¢-68¢, German 58¢-60¢, and French 65¢-68¢. There seems little, if any demand, and quotations are virtually nominal. Receipts last month were 2,775 lbs. against 13,507 lbs. for the same month last year.

Rice.—Receipts, all via Europe, are 5,500 bags to dealers, and we may still quote at \$3.50-\$3.60 per bag. Our receipts in March were 10,500 bags, against 45,105 bags in the same month 1887.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 100 lbs. per Therese and 300 lbs. per Catalina from New York. Brokers now quote at \$5.00-\$5.50 per lb. as to quality and weight. In March last our receipts were 600 lbs. and for the same month last year they were 1,065 lbs.

Turpentine.—The Therese brings 300 cases and the Catalina 100 to dealers, and retail quotations are about 40¢-45¢ per case. Receipts for March were 411 cases, against 950 cases in the same month 1887.

Brum.—Receipts all nominal at 25¢-30¢ per bag. The only receipts last month were 200 bags, against 20 bags in March last year.

Hay.—Receipts have been 2,000 bales per Rijkman and 250 per Rosent from the River Plate. Brokers quote to-day at 25¢-30¢ per bale. March receipts were 12,500 bales of all sizes, against 11 in March, 1887.

Indian Corn.—No receipts and River Plate maize is nominal. The supplies from Penedo have been considerable, and this quality is quoted at \$2.00-\$2.50. Receipts of foreign last month were 450 bags, against 211 last year in the same month.

Codfish.—Receipts are 650 cases per Buenos Aires and 1,000 per Tijuca from Europe. We may quote retailers' prices at 25¢-30¢ for tubs and 20¢-25¢ for cases.

Receipts in March were:

7,500 packages Canadian

3,500 cases Norwegian, etc.

10,000 packages

against 7,497 in March, 1887.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAR. 23.

CARDIFF—Nor br. Cato; 476 tons; Langer; 43 ds; coal to

Belmar Rodriguez & Co.

PENINSULA—Swed lug Nantius; 100 tons; Andersen; 9 ds; sundries to John José de Reis & Co.

Dan lug Alena; 183 tons; Hej; 9 ds; maize to João José de Reis & Co.

MAR. 24.

LIVERPOOL—Nor br. Havelock; 1075 tons; Jacobsen; 52 ds; coal to Gas Company.

CARDIFF—Nor br. Gladstone; 458 tons; Heenan; 43 ds; coal to João Carlos Pacheco & Co.

PENINSULA—Nor br. Lillan; 211 tons; Nielsen; 9 ds; sundries to Domingos de Souza Guedes & Co.

Ger lug Pulaski; 116 tons; Bugh; 9 ds; sundries to Domingos de Souza Guedes & Co.

MAR. 25.

NEWPORT—Nor br. Carte Blanche; 289 tons; Johansen; 47 ds; coal to H. Pedersen.

OSORNO—Nor br. Lillan; 250 tons; Conlar; 36 ds; in distress, bound for Falmouth.

Buenos Aires—Nor br. Rijkman; 20

<i>Seuntor Weber</i>	Cardiff	7 Mar.
<i>Shella</i>	Cardiff	34 Feb.
<i>Star of England</i>	at St. Michael's ..	
<i>Sirian Star</i>	Cardiff	..
<i>Saigon</i>	Pensacola	..
<i>Sarah</i>	Cardiff	7 Mar
<i>Truuntho</i>	Oporto	..
<i>Therits</i>	Liverpool	..
<i>Thomas HByard</i>	Cardiff	8 Mar.
<i>Volunteeer</i>	Cardiff	2 Feb.
<i>Victoria</i>	Swansea	25 Feb.
"88".....	Jersey	27 Feb.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSENTED TO
Mar. 23	Isaacos Aites Gr	Hamburg? 2d	E. Johnston & G.
	25 Valparaiso Gr	Santos 20th	do
	26 Ionic Br	Wellington 3d	Wilson Spies & C.
	26 1/2 St. Catharine Bldg	do 10th	do
	26 Providence Fr	do 4d	Karl Valat & C.
	27 V. de Penn' Fr	Haver? 2d	P. Mazum
	27 St. N. Nicholas Br	do 1d	do
	28 Weser Gr	do 1d	H. Stuart & C.
	28 Advance Amer	do 13h	Wilson Spies & C.
	28 1/2 St. Albert Fr	St. Pierre 2d	A. Leitch & C.
	28 Leuzinje Bldg	River Parry 2d	Notion, M'W & C.
	29 Titica Gr	Hamburg? 2d	F. Johnson & C.
	29 1/2 St. Catharine Bldg	do 10th	do
	29 Graf Bismark Gr	Bremen? 2d	H. Stolte & C.
April 1	29 1/2 St. Catharine Br	do 10th	do
	29 Galicia Fr	Liverpool? 2d	Wilson Spies & C.
	29 Arangi Br	Wellington 2d	do
	29 Chatham Br	P. Veger 2d	Notion, M'W & C.
	29 Palau Br	Liverpool? 2d	do
	29 Catania Gr	New York? 2d	E. Johnston & G.
	29 Chatham Br	P. Veger 2d	Greider & Filz
	29 Isabella Br	P. Alegre? 5d	H. Bellamy & C.
	29 Ceará Gr	Rosario 1d	do
	29 1/2 St. Catharine Br	do 10th	E. Johnston & G.
	29 V. de Bahia Fr	Haver? 2d	do
	29 Herald Br	St. Petersburg 3d	New Notion, M'W & C.
	29 Heros Aires Gr	do 10th	F. Johnston & G.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar. 23	Mollair Ital	Genoa ¹	Sunshies
	Gaya Ital	Calicut ²	do
	Tamar Br	Southampton ³	do
	Szecheny Aus	Frisbe ⁴	do
	Salvance Amer	San Francisco ⁵	do
	Donati Br	Liverpool ⁶	do
	Bas, Watt Br	Santos	do
	Monros Aires Gr	Buenos Aires ⁷	do
	Plata Br	New York	Coffee
	Lucic Br	London	Sunshies
	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg ⁸	do
	Provence Fr	London	do
	Canning Ir	Poto Alegre ⁹	do
	Weser Gr	Bremen ¹⁰	do
	Lagunen Fr	Buenos Aires ¹¹	do
	V de S, Niclaus ¹²	Haive ¹³	do
	Leidonic Hlg	Amwerp ¹⁴	do
	de Perre Fr	Amwerp ¹⁵	do
	Graf Bismark Gr	do	do
	Ararat Br	London	do
	Salvance Amer	San Francisco ¹⁶	do
	Galkin Br	Valparaiso ¹⁷	do
	Neva Br	River Plate	do
April	Stamboul Fr	Santos	do
	Fluier Br	Santos	do
	Tycho Brahe Hlg	New York	Coffee
	Cesari Gr	Hamburg ¹⁸	Sunshies
	Estelle Br	Pernambuco ¹⁹	do

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONTAINER
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EMISSÃO	CIRCULAÇÃO	DENOMINAÇÃO	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
334,675,100 000	159,475,000 000	Polices Jan. July	5 ½	200—1,000	95 ½ 000	95 ½ 000—96 ½ 000
300,000,000 000	160,000,000 000					
4,138,400 000	1,377,500 000	do do	4 ½	1,000 000	1,175 000	—1,200 000
199,600 000	119,600 000	do do	6 ½	1,000 000	1,110 000	—99 ½ 00
30,000,000 000	18,235,500 000	Gold loan of 1868	6 ½	1,000 000	99 ½ 00	—
51,885,000 000	374,400 000	Am. Oct. Jan. Apr. July, Oct.	4 ½	1,000 000	99 ½ 00	—
10,212,100 000	7,989,600 000	Province of Rio de Janeiro	6 ½	200—1,000	99 ½ 00	—
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
—	1,20,700 000 000	Brazil, June, Dec.	5 ½	100 000	93 ½	—100 00
—	3,335,000 000	Gravito Real do Brazil, Jan. July	6 ½	100 000	72 ½	—
—	36,600 000	do gold	5 ½	100 000	80 ½	—
—	5,205,000 000	do de St. Paulo, Am. do	6 ½	100 000	80 ½	—
—	6,282,000 000	Precial, May, Nov.	6 ½	100 000	80 ½	—

[illegible]

Insurance.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1^a de Março.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Inhamary.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norlon, Megaw & Co.
No. 32, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 449,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Inhamary.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:
Okell, Mourão & Wilson,
87, Rua Visconde de Inhamary
Telephone No. 193.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Piro Risica Authorized 1870
Marino Itala Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
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No. 2, Praça das Marujas

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Steamships.**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Date	Steamer	Destination
April 5	Trent.....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 9	Tamar.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macaé, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 24	Neva.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, however, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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E. W. May, Supt.,
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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

The fast packet

FINANCE,

Captain BAKER
on return from Santos will sail 19th April at 10 a.m. for
NEW YORK
calling at
Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão,
[encircling the two last named ports]
Pará, Barbados and St. Thomas

Passage Rates

	rate	steering
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$145	"
" & back.....	\$275	"

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marujas

And for cargo in

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commerce

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN APRIL.

To New York:

Every Saturday	
<i>Herschel</i> (Loading in Santos also).....	Apr. 7th
<i>Kipler</i> (do do do).....	" 14th
<i>Phoenix</i> (Loading in Santos also).....	" 21st
	" 28th

To Southampton

<i>Galileo</i> (Belgian Mail steamer).....	Apr. 15th
<i>Mercury</i> (do do do).....	" 22nd

For Other Ports:

<i>Dallas</i> New Orleans.....	Apr. 7th
<i>Euclid</i> Liverpool.....	" 25th

To Rio Grande Ports:

<i>Carnegie</i>	Weekly.
<i>Chatham</i>	"
<i>or Cambridge</i>	"

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

AGENTS—NORTON, MORGAN & CO.

82 Rua 1^a de Março.

Banks.**ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)**

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 185,000

Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. MALET FRÈRES & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,

HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

London and County Banking Company Limited..... London.

Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris.

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg

Banque d'Anvers..... Berlin

Banco Generale, and agencies..... Buenos

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Madrid

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Valparaiso

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Lima

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

Days foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statistics of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

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Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Trenchard Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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Orders received for Scientific and other books.

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No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

D. K. POMROY & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ship and Steamship stores.

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Sole Agents for

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Dealers in

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Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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Caixa no Correio No. 906. Rio de Janeiro

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With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil, formed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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Typ. ALUNA, 79, Sete de Setembro.